

## INH

- Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shak. As you like it.*  
 Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,  
 Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakespeare.*  
 Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally  
*inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, sterile land, manured  
 with excellent good store of fertile ferries. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
 Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Mat.*  
 The son can receive from him the portion of good things,  
 and advantages of education naturally due to him, without  
 pite, that was vested in him for the good of others; and  
 therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which  
 is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*  
 We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one  
 claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has  
 a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*  
 Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inherit-*  
*ing*, he formed delays. *Addison's Spect.* N<sup>o</sup>. 198.  
 2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shakespeare.*  
 He, that had wit, would think that I had none,  
 To bury so much gold under a tree,  
 And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.*  
*INHERITABLE.* *adj.* [from *inherit*.] Transmissible by inher-  
 itance; obtainable by succession.  
 A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*  
 By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inherit-*  
 able to him by descent. *Hayward.*  
 Was the power the same, and from the same original in  
 Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and  
 not in the other? *Locke.*  
*INHERITANCE.* *n. f.* [from *inherit*.]  
 1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.  
 In the book of Numbers it is writ,  
 When the son dies let the *inheritance*  
 Descend unto the daughter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's  
 house. *Gen. xxxi. 14.* *Milton.*  
 Claim our just *inheritance* of old.  
 Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee  
 Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?  
 Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,  
 Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*  
 2. In *Shakespeare*, possession.  
 You will rather shew our general lowts  
 How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,  
 For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard  
 Of what that want might ruin. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
 3. The reception of possession by hereditary right.  
 Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for  
 themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which  
 comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their  
 parents use of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*  
*INHERITOR.* *n. f.* [from *inherit*.] An heir; one who receives  
 any thing by succession.  
 You, like a lather, out of whorish loins,  
 Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shakespeare.*  
 The sole *inheritor*  
 Of all perfections that a man may owe. *Shakespeare.*  
 The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this  
 box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakespeare.*  
 Marriage without consent of parents they do not make  
 void, but they must it in the *inheritors*; for the children of  
 such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part  
 of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
*INHERITRESS.* *n. f.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress; a woman  
 that inherits.  
 Having given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *in-*  
*heritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*INHERITRIX.* *n. f.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress. This is now  
 more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more ana-  
 logically English.  
 Charles the great  
 Establish'd then this law, to wit, No feme  
 Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
 To *INHERSE.* *v. a.* [in and *herse*.] To inclose, in a funeral  
 monument.  
 See, where he lies, *inherst* in the arms  
 Of the most bloody nurler of his harms. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
*INHERSION.* *n. f.* [in *herse*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of ex-  
 isting in something else.  
 To *INHIBIT.* *v. a.* [in *hibeo*, Lat. *inhibere*, French.]  
 1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.  
 Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the  
 hiccough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gargeris'd doth  
 it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of  
 the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N<sup>o</sup>. 686.  
 The stars and planets being whirled about with great ve-  
 locity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in  
 pieces.  
 Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated  
 and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
 2. To prohibit; to forbid.  
 All men were *inhibited* by proclamations, at the dissolution,  
 so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

## INI

- Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Addison.*  
*INHIBITION.* *n. f.* [inhibition, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]  
 1. Prohibition; embargo.  
 He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition*  
 on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the  
 trade. *Government of the Tongue, l. 7.*  
 2. [In law.]  
*Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther  
 proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is  
 most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian  
 to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out  
 of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferior  
 temporal court. *Cowell.*  
 To *INHOLD.* *v. a.* [in and *hold*.] To have inherent; to con-  
 tain in itself.  
 It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same  
 which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had  
 continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*  
*INHOSPITABLE.* *adj.* [in and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness  
 nor entertainment to strangers.  
 All places else  
*Inhabitable* appear, and delovate;  
 Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. xi.*  
 Since told from shores to shores, from lands to lands,  
*Inhabitable* rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
*INHOSPITABLY.* *adv.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers.  
 Of guests he makes them slaves  
*Inhabitably*; and kills their infant males. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*  
*INHOSPITABLENESS.* *n. f.* [in and *hospitability*; *inhospitalis*,  
*INHOSPITALITY.* *n. f.* [Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of  
 courtesy to strangers.  
*INHUMAN.* *adj.* [in *humanus*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barba-  
 rous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.  
 A just war may be persecuted after a very unjust manner;  
 by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties,  
 and by assassinations. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
 The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman*  
 was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent.  
 Princes and peers attend! while we impart  
 To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*INHUMANITY.* *n. f.* [in *humanitas*, French; from *inhuman*.]  
 Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.  
 Banished  
 Her mind, beams, state, far from thy weak twigs,  
 And love with lover hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney, b. i.*  
 The rudeness of those who must make up their want of  
 justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*  
 Each social feeling fell,  
 And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,  
 And petrifies the heart. *Thomson's Spring, l. 305.*  
*INHUMANLY.* *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; bar-  
 barously.  
 O what are these  
 Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death  
*Inhumanly* to men; and multiply  
 Ten thousand fold the sin of him who flew  
 His brother. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
 I, who have established the whole system of all true po-  
 liteness and refinement in conversation, think myself most in-  
 iteness and refinement in conversation, think myself most in-  
 humanly treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*  
 To *INHUME.* *v. a.* [in *humus*, French; *humus*, Lat.] To  
 bury; to inter.  
 Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,  
*Inhume* the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 To *INJECT.* *v. a.* [in *jectus*, Latin.]  
 1. To throw in; to dart in.  
 Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our co-  
 gitations. *Glauville's Scap. c. 24.*  
 2. To throw up; to cast up.  
 Though bold in open field, they yet surround  
 The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*  
*INJECTION.* *n. f.* [in *jectio*, French; *injection*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of casting in.  
 This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-  
 kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*  
 2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other  
 instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*  
 3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper  
 matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by  
 anatomists. *Quincy.*  
*INIMITABILITY.* *n. f.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imi-  
 tated.  
 Truths must have an eternal existence in some understand-  
 ing; or rather they are the same with that understanding it-  
 self, considered as variously representative, according to the  
 various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*  
*INIMITABLE.* *adj.* [inimitabilis, Latin; *inimitable*, French.]  
 Above imitation; not to be copied.  
 The portal throne, *inimitable* on earth  
 By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*  
 What is most excellent is most *inimitable*. *Denham.* And

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- And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*  
 Virgil copied this circumstance from the ancient sculptors,  
 in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of  
 Janus. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
*INIMITABLY.* *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be  
 imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.  
 A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimita-*  
 bly copies nature. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*  
 Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,  
*Inimitably* wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*  
 Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*  
 To *INJOIN.* *v. a.* [in *joindre*, French; *injungo*, Latin.]  
 1. To command; to enforce by authority. See *EXJOIN*.  
 Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it;  
 they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 This garden tend, our pleasant talk *injoin'd*. *Milton.*  
 2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.  
 The Ottomites  
 Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,  
 Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakespeare.*  
*INQUITOUS.* *adj.* [in *quitus*, Fr. from *iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked.  
*INQUITY.* *n. f.* [in *quitus*, Lat. *iniquité*, French.]  
 1. Injustice; unreasonableness.  
 There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a  
 tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the  
 cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge's Sermons.*  
 2. Wickedness; crime.  
 Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity*  
 amongst men. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 Till God at last,  
 Wearing with their *iniquities*, withdraw  
 His presence from among them. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
*INITIAL.* *adj.* [initial, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]  
 1. Placed at the beginning.  
 In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters,  
 he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*  
 2. Incipient; not complete.  
 Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation  
 of health, and cures many *initial* diseases, but the toil of the  
 mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*  
 The schools have used a middle term to express this affec-  
 tion, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*  
 To *INITIATE.* *v. a.* [initiate, French; *initia*, Lat.] To en-  
 ter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new  
 state; to put into a new society.  
 Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful  
 knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our  
 industry. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
 To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary  
 skill in the government is enough. *Locke on Education.*  
 He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one  
 and twenty. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 576.*  
 No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure,  
 he became a new man. *Addison.*  
 To *INITIATE.* *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the  
 first rite.  
 The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,  
 Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour,  
 And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*INITIATE.* *adj.* [initia, Fr. *initiatum*, Lat.] Unpractised.  
 My strange and self-abuse  
 Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:  
 We're yet but young. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
*INITIATION.* *n. f.* [initia, Lat. from *initiate*.] The act of  
 entering of a new comer into any art or state.  
 The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian  
 life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism,  
 the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*  
 Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation*  
 into sacred mysteries. *Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.*  
*INJUNCTIVE.* *n. f.* [in and *injunctive*.] Unpleasantness.  
*INJUNCTABLE.* *adj.* [in and *judica*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a  
 judge.  
*INJUDICIAL.* *adj.* [in and *judicial*.] Not according to form of  
 law. *Dia.*  
*INJUDICIOUS.* *adj.* [in and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; with-  
 out judgment.  
 A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *inju-*  
*dicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if com-  
 pared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet.*  
 A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby  
 to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotson.*  
*INJUDICIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment;  
 not wisely.  
 Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome.*  
*INJUNCTION.* *n. f.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.]  
 Command; order; precept.  
 The institution of God's law is described as being esta-  
 blished by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 My duty cannot suffer  
 To obey in all your daughter's hard commands;  
 Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,  
 And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakespeare.*

## INK

- For, still they knew; and ought to have still rememb'rd  
 The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,  
 Whoever tempted. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
 The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *inim-*  
*utions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church,  
 and the general rules of decency. *South.*  
 2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decret out of the  
 chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for  
 want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's  
 ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay  
 proceeding. *Cowell.*  
 To *INJURE.* *v. a.* [in *jurier*, French; *injuria*, Lat.]  
 1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.  
 They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design;  
 then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*  
 Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;  
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*  
 2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.  
 Left heat should *injure* us, his timely care *Milton.*  
 Hath unbefought provided.  
*INJURER.* *n. f.* [from *injure*, Lat.] He that hurts another un-  
 justly; one who wrongs another.  
 Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;  
 And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *Benj. Johnson.*  
 The upright judge will countenance right, and discounte-  
 nance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterbury.*  
*INJURIOUS.* *adv.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurius*, Fr.]  
 1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.  
 Till the *injurious* Roman did extort  
 This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
*Injurious* strength would rapine still excuse,  
 By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*  
 2. Guilty of wrong or injury.  
 Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,  
 After offence returning, to regain  
 Love once possess'd. *Milton's Agonist, l. 1003.*  
 3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.  
 Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what  
 we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious*  
 consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.  
 A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well  
 testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as  
 a prison can be. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an  
 image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that  
 image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be  
 to the glorious nature of God? *South's Sermons.*  
 If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause,  
 what appellations would those deserve who thus endeavour to  
 sow the seeds of sedition. *Swift.*  
*INJURIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully  
 with injustice.  
 Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character,  
 when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gray.*  
*INJURIOUSNESS.* *n. f.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being in-  
 jurious.  
 Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden ne-  
 cessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or  
 oppression. *King Charles.*  
*INJURY.* *n. f.* [in *juria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]  
 1. Hurt without justice.  
 The town of Bouline, and other places, were acquired by  
 just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *in-*  
*jury* was offered. *Hayward.*  
 Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,  
 And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*  
 2. Mischief; detriment.  
 Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon tri-  
 fling arguments. *Watts's Logic.*  
 3. Annoyance.  
 Great *injuries* such vermin as mice and rats do in the fields.  
*Mortimer.*  
 4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.  
 Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great  
 kings, he fell to bitter *injuries* against the French king; and,  
 by how much he was the less able to do, talking so much the  
 more, spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*  
*INJUSTICE.* *n. f.* [in *justice*, French; *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniqui-  
 ty; wrong.  
 Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without  
 being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*  
*INK.* *n. f.* [in *encre*, French; *inchiostro*, Italian.] The black  
 liquor with which men write.  
 Mourn baskly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your  
 blackness will shine. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 O! she's fallen  
 Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea  
 Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakespeare.*  
 Write, my queen,  
 And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you send,  
 Though *ink* be made of gall. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
 Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. *Benj. Johnson.*  
 Intending